

# COCOA LIFE CFI PROGRESS REPORT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA (AND INDONESIA)



Cocoa &  
Forests  
Initiative

Mondelēz  
International







# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>THREE PILLARS OF ACTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Pillar 1: Forest protection and restoration</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Pillar 2: Sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Pillar 3: Community engagement and social inclusion</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>LOOKING AHEAD</b>	<b>24</b>



# FOREWORD

by Cathy Pieters, Global Director Cocoa Life, Mondelez International

## New Mondelez International progress report on forest protection in cocoa-growing areas demonstrates commitment towards Science Based-Target to reduce end-to-end GHG emissions by 10% by 2025.

At Mondelez International, our purpose is to empower people to snack right. That means leading the future of snacking around the world by offering the right snack, for the right moment, made the right way.

We are passionate about chocolate. Cocoa is the essence of our chocolate and vital to our business, so we ensure it is made right. At Cocoa Life, Mondelez International's cocoa sustainability program, we stand for the future of cocoa; made in a way that's right for farmers, communities and the land where it grows.

This means building a sustainable supply of our essential ingredient. That is why we have committed to scale the program up so that all our chocolate brands source their cocoa from Cocoa Life by 2025. We're well on our way: at the end of 2019, 63% of these brands sourced their cocoa from Cocoa Life.

We believe conserving the land and forests is a promise to future generations. That's why protecting the environment has been a key focus within Cocoa Life's holistic approach from the start, long before we signed the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) commitment, of which this report is linked to.

Mondelez International recently set a new science-based target to reduce its end-to-end greenhouse gas emissions by 10% by 2025 (compared to 2018). Cocoa Life's work protecting and restoring forests in cocoa-growing regions is a crucial step to achieving this. We are making cocoa farming communities more resilient to the impact of climate change, whilst mitigating the impact farming has on the environment.

As a business, we are a founding signatory of the CFI and continue to be a driving force to accelerate industry change. Last year, as part of our commitment to the CFI, we published action plans outlining how Cocoa Life is working to protect and restore forests in our cocoa-growing regions, as well as our targets for 2022.

When signing the CFI framework for action in 2018, we committed to publish an action plan for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. However, we wanted to use the momentum to drive further impact beyond West Africa by publishing our own action plans for Indonesia as well, showing the scale of Mondelez

International's commitment to ending deforestation and promoting forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

These plans were made in consultation with all stakeholders involved. As a result, we have ambitious indicators that go beyond what is always in our control. But this unique, consultative approach means we have confidence Cocoa Life is tackling the right priorities and ensures co-ownership for the implementation of the plans by all participating organizations.

As our actions plans did last year, our progress report is structured according to the CFI's pillars of 1) Forest Protection and Restoration, 2) Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods, and 3) Community Engagement and Social Inclusion – which is closely aligned to Cocoa Life's approach to forest protection and reforestation – protect, produce, people.

**This year, we are pleased to report on our progress against these action plans: Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Indonesia.**

This report demonstrates the significant progress we are making against the ambitious 2022 targets we set ourselves. You can learn more about the actions of CFI signatories on [cocoaandforests.org](https://cocoaandforests.org).

We hope that by sharing our learnings on forest protection and restoration we inspire others in the sector. All players in the private and public sector must work together to reduce deforestation in the cocoa supply chain.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The findings in the Cocoa Life CFI progress report demonstrate that significant progress has been made over the past two years against our 2022 CFI commitments. The progress reinforces our belief that our holistic approach is the right one to achieve a long-lasting impact in cocoa communities.**

In 2019, we have scaled up the Cocoa Life program in order to achieve our commitment for all Mondelez International's chocolate brands to source their cocoa from Cocoa Life by 2025. We now have more than 146,000 farmers registered in the Cocoa Life program in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia – that's around 25,000 more than when we signed the CFI in 2017. This demonstrates that we are accelerating progress across the three CFI pillars and are maintaining momentum against our 2022 commitments.

The roll-out approach for our CFI action plans has been two-fold: to enhance and scale up the most successful initiatives; whilst piloting new, innovative approaches to forest protection and restoration and sustainable production practices.

We are proud of the progress that has been made, both in terms of action on the ground and in terms of the partnerships that are helping us to deliver measurable impact. We believe partnership is the key to lasting change. We can confidently say that our success to date has, in large part, been possible because of the deep relationships we have built with the farmers, government agencies, and the private sector and NGOs working on the ground.



## Refining and scaling up

One of the most crucial elements of our approach is farm mapping – which helps us to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from protected forest land. One of the highlights of this report is that we have now mapped 100% of the farms registered with Cocoa Life in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia when we set our targets in 2018, and we are well on our way to mapping farms newly registered in 2019.

Enabling productive, sustainable cocoa farming businesses is one of our program's three key areas of intervention. That's why receiving training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is a core part of being a Cocoa Life registered farmer – because practicing these improves yields and income, resulting in less expansion in protected area, helping prevent deforestation. In 2018 and 2019, we trained more than 134,000 Cocoa Life registered farmers in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia in GAP and facilitated access to improved planting materials in Ghana and Indonesia. In Côte d'Ivoire we follow the government's guidelines and have therefore paused distribution of improved planting material.

Another long-standing component of our program, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) – or savings and loans groups – continues to be a flagship activity of Cocoa Life, promoting financial inclusion, particularly for women. In 2018 and 2019, more than 60,000 community members in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia participated in VSLAs. We will continue to support VSLAs, linking them, for example, to seedling nurseries, which creates new job opportunities. VSLAs also support diversification on and off-farm, reducing risk to farmers by allowing them to spread their income and helping cocoa farming households become more resilient to changes in climate.



## Testing, learning and socializing

Cocoa faces an uncertain future, and so we cannot rely just on what we know already to safeguard the environment in which it is grown. We believe it is essential to pilot innovative new approaches. Over the past two years, we have been testing and socializing a number of new interventions, and our learnings will help us to scale these up in 2020 and beyond, accelerating our efforts.

In our action plans last year, we announced our PES (Payment for Environmental Services) pilot in the Nawa region of Côte d'Ivoire. These pioneering financial incentives are designed to encourage farmers to become more sustainable, efficient and resilient by transitioning to agroforestry. We're pleased to say this pilot has been successful and we have already begun rolling this out more widely in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as having secured partnerships to scale up across Ghana and Indonesia in 2020.

We have also taken GAP a step further with a targeted GAP pilot that creates bespoke plans for individual farms, tailoring farm practices to meet individual farms conditions. We believe this approach has huge potential to increase cocoa productivity and yields. We are now validating the approach across more than 350 farms in Ghana and expect cocoa yields to double over three years.

Our agroforestry approach is also designed to hone farm productivity. Our agri-research team has been working on pilots to help us improve and strengthen the recommendations made to farmers. As a result, we now have more than half (55%) of our farmers in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia applying crop diversification.

Our in-house deforestation risk assessment is another key priority. The assessment helps us to identify priority areas for actions to reverse past deforestation and to protect from future deforestation. Our approach was tested in Côte d'Ivoire, where 125,924 ha of forests have been covered in the assessment by 2019. In the next year, we will roll out our approach in other countries and will continue to advocate for a more standardized approach within the industry to see enhanced progress.

A final achievement we are delighted to share is the launch of the first-ever tree registration app for cocoa farmers in Ghana. In 2019, we launched the app, which enabled farmers to register their trees digitally via smartphone - saving them time and giving them proof of tree ownership.

**Overall, we are proud of the progress we've made since we commenced the CFI two years ago. As we move towards 2022, we look forward to further embedding what we have learned and reinforcing support in the farming communities. In this report, which is set out in three key sections aligned to the pillars of the CFI, we'll provide the full detail of our progress in 2018 and 2019 since we published our action plans, and what comes next.**



**AT SOUTH POLE, WE WORK WITH BUSINESSES AND GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE AMBITIOUS CLIMATE ACTION THE NEW NORMAL. WE HAVE PARTNERED WITH MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL TO HELP RAPIDLY SCALE UP THE COMPANY'S CARBON IMPACT AND THE VALUE ITS COCOA LIFE PROGRAM CREATES THROUGH INTERVENTIONS AT FARM, COMMUNITY, AND FOREST LEVELS. AND WHAT WE ARE SEEING IS VERY POSITIVE: BY FOCUSING ON TACKLING THE COMPLEX CHALLENGES THAT COCOA FARMERS AND COMMUNITIES FACE WITHIN THEIR LANDSCAPES, COCOA LIFE IS HELPING TO DRIVE CLIMATE-RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ALONG MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL'S COCOA SUPPLY CHAIN. THESE ARE CRUCIAL STEPS TOWARDS ACHIEVING MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL'S NEW SCIENCE-BASED TARGET OF REDUCING END-TO-END GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS".**

Dominique Gangneux,  
Principal, South Pole



# THREE PILLARS OF ACTION

The progress we have achieved against our CFI commitments over the last two years has been thanks to our dual approach: on the one hand, we have scaled up successful interventions across our cocoa growing countries. On the other, we are constantly piloting, learning from and socializing new approaches that will be accelerated or course-corrected in 2020.

We believe this combined approach is essential to protect the future of cocoa farming. We invite other industry players to share their learnings on preventing deforestation and remain committed to sharing ours to encourage transparency and collaboration within the sector.

## CFI PILLAR ONE



### FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION



## CFI PILLAR TWO



### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS



## CFI PILLAR THREE



### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION





## CFI PILLAR ONE



## FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION

As one of the world's largest chocolate makers, we want to create positive impact at scale, including protecting and restoring forests. Understanding where, by whom and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical for this, and for changing farming practices to protect forests.

Our farm mapping project, innovative tree registration app and deforestation risk assessment pilots give us the insight and data we need to make this change on the ground. We are also scaling up our pioneering program of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to incentivize environmentally responsible behaviors from farmers registered with Cocoa Life.



## GHANA

In Ghana, we work in close partnership with the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), Abantu, Agro Eco, CARE, Child Rights International, Olam, Solidaridad, Tree Global, Touton and UNDP to create positive and lasting change on the ground.



One of our key activities is the mapping of all cocoa farms in Cocoa Life registered communities. Understanding the location and boundaries of the farms we work with allows us to identify quickly and easily if farms are located illegally in forest reserves.

We are delighted to report that by the end of 2019 we and our partners have mapped a total of 63,800 farms against our target of 60,000. Touton joined the program in 2019 and will complete the mapping of the farms in 2020.



## "A DREAM COME TRUE": THE TREE REGISTRATION APP PILOT IN GHANA

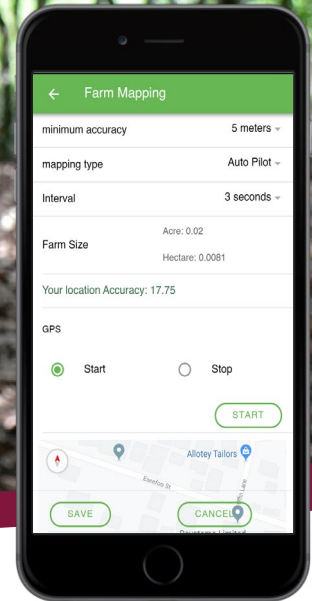
As we promote the introduction of agroforestry practices on cocoa farms, it means that more trees from different species are planted on-farm. So far, we have distributed over 1.1 million trees to cocoa farmers. Registering them is critical as it gives farmers in Ghana ownership of the trees. It means they benefit financially from any revenue generated from their sale, and that should their registered cocoa tree get destroyed during the felling of economic shade trees, they will receive compensation from the timber merchant.

To facilitate the registration process, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), along with the sector regulator Forestry Commission (FC), created a tree registration form. Then, along with our implementing partner UNDP, we undertook a first-of-its-kind initiative to digitize this form into an innovative mobile app – with capability to work both on and offline.

To overcome concerns around the security of the trees and to encourage adoption of the app, we committed to registering all newly planted trees as well as any naturally generated trees, nurtured by the farmer, which were one year old or older.

In the app, the exact information required by the MLNR and the FC is presented, collected and transferred to the in-house administrator for verification and acceptance. All the accepted forms are then printed for the Resource Management Support Center (RMSC) of the FC to conduct on-field verification of the information submitted by individual farmers. Once the verification process is complete, the forms are endorsed.

Tree registration is an extensive, complex process. The app not only helps ensure accuracy and easy management of information, but also eases the laborious task of collecting information on individual trees, farms and farmers.



Automating these processes saves a huge amount of time compared to manually inputting the data. Kwame Asumadu, a Forest Management and Conservation Specialist at UNDP, said: “Through collaboration with various stakeholders, we designed a registration form to be used by farmers to register planted trees in off-reserve landscapes. Then, to minimize the multiple tasks in such an arduous process, we developed a mobile application to facilitate the data collection and storage processes.”

So far, the app has been used to map and register trees planted and nurtured in the Asunafo North and Suhum Districts of Ghana, and 38,124 economic trees on 1,584 farms, belonging to 1,271 farmers have been mapped. Daniel Amponsah, a cocoa farmer in Kasapin Community, Asunafo North District, says it has been a dream come true. He said:

**“AS A COCOA FARMER, SECURING OWNERSHIP OF THE TREES ON OUR FARMS IS WHAT WE HAVE ALL BEEN PUSHING FOR. THIS REGISTRATION EXERCISE IS SO IMPORTANT TO US – AND SUCH WELCOME NEWS. ”**

We hope to continue scaling this project up and rolling it out in additional cocoa-growing districts, but in order to do this, extensive collaboration and investment is needed from all parties. The project is currently on pause as we are assessing results and feasibility to scale up with local authorities.

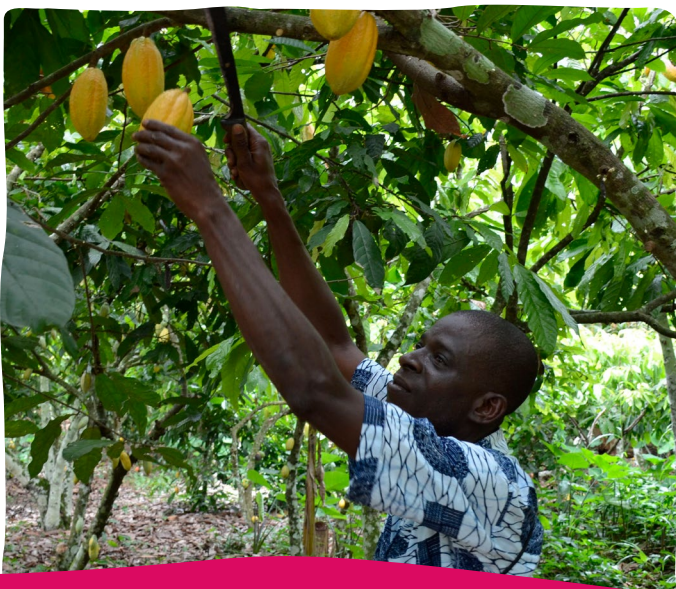


## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In Côte d'Ivoire we work with ECOM, Barry Callebaut, OLAM, Cargill, CARE International, Solidaridad, Impactum, Earthworm, Conseil du Café Cacao, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (REDD+ Secretariat) and the Ministry of Water and Forests.

In 2018 and 2019, we mapped 37,911 farms, including those newly registered, cross-referencing them with the official maps of protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire that we received from the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF), to ensure that our cocoa is responsibly sourced. This enables us to identify the deforestation risks in our supply chain, but also ensure the traceability of our beans from the farms to the first point of purchase.

By the end of 2019, 4,800 ha of farms using agroforestry techniques were in development and 5 ha of community forests had been actively protected. We strengthened these efforts through our PES scheme: thanks to PES, we have restored 11 ha of forests. At the end of 2019, we had over 1,000 PES contracts awaiting signature and ready to go live.



**Cocoa Life was the first organization to introduce PES agreements to a cocoa farming context. These agreements offer farmers financial incentives in return for planting non-cocoa trees on their farms, and for protecting and renewing forest areas.**

Our protection and restoration efforts will continue throughout 2020 in several ways: initially through new PES contracts, but also through increasing our collaborations with private partners, government bodies and institutional partners. We are working with the Ministry of Water and Forest to develop conservation and replanting contracts in and around the buffer zones of protected forests located in our supply basins. To achieve this, we are working with potential partners to scale up the CFI efforts this year.

Our deforestation risk assessment methodology was piloted in Côte d'Ivoire. This approach first concentrates on assessing the impact from already established farms—by looking at all our farms and assessing the density of farms and proximity to different types of forests in order to visually highlight potential negative impact from farming. Based on this risk assessment, we can have conversations with our suppliers and government about how to reverse potential negative effects or mitigate further impact.





# INDONESIA



We work with Olam International, Barry Callebaut, Save The Children, Wahana Visi Indonesia, PUR Projet, Jamaris Sakato, CIAT, and the Indonesia Coffee and Research Institute in Indonesia to implement interventions on the ground.

We have gone above and beyond the CFI commitments in West Africa and are reporting and tracking our progress in Indonesia too, where we have also placed a primary focus on farm mapping. We use traceability tools and technology to identify the boundaries of farms registered with our Cocoa Life program, which in turn enables us to record the tracked maps. In the past two years, we have mapped 44,017 farms registered in our program.

Running parallel to this, we have conducted deforestation risk assessments in all our direct sourcing areas, which covers 20,593 ha. This has helped us to paint a full picture of the conditions under which cocoa is grown, which is critical information for shifting farmer practices and reducing deforestation.





## CFI PILLAR TWO



### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

Our teams are constantly working to make cocoa farming a sustainable business for farmers registered in our program. Amongst our projects, we are scaling up where we're seeing success: for instance, running training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and supporting community members to set up Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to encourage financial literacy and resilience.

We are also continuing to test and learn from new ideas as we seek to strengthen our program, such as our agroforestry pilots. This approach is essential as we work to gain a better understanding of how to make farms more resilient to the impacts of climate change.





## GHANA

Education on how to increase cocoa farm productivity without negatively impacting the environment is an integral part of our Climate-Smart Cocoa (CSC) training program for farmers. We work with our partners to take an active role in securing sustainable livelihoods for farmers in our program through education and training.

Our commitment to farmer education led us to developing guidelines and practice manuals. They include a CSC training manual, created as part of an environmental sustainability project in partnership with UNDP, and a productivity package developed by our Cocoa Life research and development department, which is a guide to the adoption of GAP. In 2018 and 2019, we trained more than 43,700 Cocoa Life registered farmers in GAP and distributed 4,596,745 improved seedlings to farmers in Ghana. The seedlings are used by farmers to rehabilitate diseased, moribund and aged farms. They are also used to start new farms.

We ran a Targeted Good Agricultural Practices (TGPs) pilot, where farm practices are tailored to meet individual farms' conditions to increase cocoa productivity and yields. As the pilot implemented across 42 farms was a great success, we are now validating the approach across more than 350 farms.

IN 2018 AND 2019,  
WE TRAINED MORE  
THAN **43,700**  
FARMERS IN GAP



## SUCCESSFUL TARGETED GAP INITIATIVE YIELDS PROMISING RESULTS

Back in 2016, we launched a pilot TGP project across 40 farms. The idea was to adapt the GAP to the specific farms and assess the impact on farmers' net income.

The outcome was positive, so, in 2019, we partnered with Olam and IDH to expand the approach to 364 farms, representing 1,400 hectares in three districts; Atwima Mponua; Ahafo Ano North; and Asunafo South.

The concept discourages simply applying generic agronomic practices by ensuring recommendations are tailor-made to the conditions on a farm.

First, using a soil scanner device, we assessed the nutrient status of the soils on each farm. We then interviewed farmers and inspected individual farms to determine the likely required number of sprays for crop protection. We also equipped farmers to carry out other agronomic practices such as pruning and encouraged youths to launch economic ventures. The trained youth groups provided farm services on the selected farms at a fee under the supervision of an agronomist.

The results of our pilot TGP trial was an increase in average cocoa yield from 667 kg per hectare to 1200 kg per hectare over three years, demonstrating that TGP creates an enabling environment for cocoa to flourish and increase productivity. Based on the data collected so far, which will be completed and validated in the second quarter of 2020, we expect to see similar results in the three selected districts with a positive impact on the farmers' net income.



**MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL'S COCOA LIFE PROGRAM IS TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR TRYING NEW, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THAT ARE ENABLING FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE COCOA ON LESS LAND IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE OUT DEFORESTATION AND TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE. WE'RE PARTICULARLY EXCITED TO HEAR ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE TARGETED GAP PILOT. TOGETHER WITH THEIR PARTNER OLAM AND WITH SUPPORT FROM IDH, THEY HAVE BEEN SCALING UP AN APPROACH IN THEIR COMMUNITIES IN GHANA WHERE FARM PRACTICES ARE TAILORED TO MEET INDIVIDUAL FARMS CONDITIONS, INCREASING COCOA PRODUCTIVITY, YIELDS AND ULTIMATELY NET INCOME TO FARMERS. //**

Jonas Mva Mva, Director, Cocoa Program,  
IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

As we strongly believe farmers need to produce more cocoa from less land to reduce the pressure on forests, we will continue to learn from this approach and expand it if the expected benefits are confirmed during the validation phase.





## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**A core focus for our program in Côte d'Ivoire has been the introduction of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) incentives for agroforestry and reforestation efforts.**

Encouraging smallholders to adopt sustainable practices like agroforestry or replanting is not easy. In Côte d'Ivoire, most smallholders live close to the poverty line and lack the means to invest in inputs or seedlings that would increase their yields or provide alternative revenues.

That's where PES comes in: it offers farmers incentives, such as tree seedlings, technical support for plantation management, and a financial bonus for success. With community-level contracts, the scheme provides social infrastructure such as schools, clinics and wells in exchange for successful reforestation or conservation actions.

We have found that farmers and communities in our program are eager to engage in the project. Their main motivation is the prospect of diversifying their revenue streams and becoming more resilient to climatic shocks like the one experienced during the 2015 drought. Farmers see the trees as potential new revenue streams, and are particularly interested in fruit trees like akpi or petit cola, because their fruits sell at high prices on the market. As of December 2019, Impactum, one of our implementing partners on the ground in Côte d'Ivoire, had signed PES contracts with 1,062 farmers and trained more than 1,600 farmers on agroforestry practices.

Another benefit of our PES scheme is how it provides local women with new economic opportunities. Thanks to PES, there are now women-led Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs) that oversee the setting up and maintenance of tree seedling nurseries. Before the scheme there were no local nurseries from which planters could buy seedlings. Now, women are selling seedlings to the planters, who can pay for them with vouchers provided by the PES project.



**AS OF  
DECEMBER  
2019, THERE  
ARE SIGNED  
CONTRACTS  
WITH 1,062  
FARMERS**



## COCOA AGROFORESTRY TRIAL IN TIASSELLE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

For the last few years, we have collaborated with Barry Callebaut and CABI in a long-term trial (2015-2026) in Tiassale, Côte d'Ivoire, to evaluate the performance of cocoa agroforestry systems. This intensively managed agroforestry trial comprises cocoa grown with a variety of timber and fruit trees, perennial and annual crops with the overall aim of evaluating the economic and environmental benefits of different tree-crop combinations and spacings.

The output of phase I will be a set of recommendations for how to effectively implement a cocoa agroforestry system in areas of Côte d'Ivoire that are particularly vulnerable to the dry season. These recommendations will be available once the cocoa is fully established (four years old).

Preliminary results gathered in 2018 were promising. They showed us how drought affects cocoa farms, particularly in low shade areas – and indicated that shade helps mitigate the effects of drought in the denser cocoa agroforestry systems. We will build on our progress in future, reinforcing existing projects and continuing to launch new ones.



**THIS LARGE SCALE TRIAL IS GENERATING SOME IMPORTANT RESULTS ALREADY IN TERMS OF THE CHALLENGES POSED IN ESTABLISHING COCOA AGROFORESTRY UNDER MORE MARGINAL RAINFALL CONDITIONS AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SHADE CAN MITIGATE THE IMPACTS OF DROUGHT ON YOUNG COCOA TREES. IT IS TOO EARLY FOR ANY CONCLUSIVE STATEMENTS ONE WAY OR THE OTHER REGARDING THESE INTERACTIONS AS WE NEED TO GENERATE AT LEAST TWO MORE YEARS' DATA TO SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS. WATCH THIS SPACE! "**

Clare Stirling, Cocoa Life Technology R&D Lead, Mondelez International





## INDONESIA



Through our program in Indonesia, we conduct training in GAP for Cocoa Life registered farmers.

By the end of 2019 we had trained 42,669 farmers in GAP, which has supported the rehabilitation of 8,286 hectares of cocoa farmland.

GAP training promotes sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers. And as a direct result of the training, we found that 21,426 farmers were applying crop diversification in 2019. To support and encourage this activity, we will be distributing and planting 32,560 multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration. In 2018 and 2019, we distributed more than 1.8 million improved seedlings to cocoa farmers in Indonesia.



WE DISTRIBUTED MORE  
THAN **1.8 MILLION**  
IMPROVED  
SEEDLINGS

### GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN INDONESIA

Mr. Yasri is a full-time farmer from Gurun village, sub-district Harau, Limapuluh Kota district, in West Sumatra in Indonesia. In 2012, with financial aid from a local farmer group, he bought several clone seedlings from North Sumatra and started planting them.

Between 2014 and early 2015, Mr. Yasri produced up to 15kg of dry cocoa beans per week. Using his income from cocoa farming, he was able to set up a local shop for his wife, the profits of which enabled him to send his children to school.

However, he found that cocoa production volumes weren't always consistent. In the middle of 2015, his cocoa farm experienced a decline in production, producing only 8kg per week. He had no knowledge of GAP and thought that this was commonplace for cocoa plants. But when he talked to other farmers, he started to fear that there was a problem in his farm, hampering cocoa production.

In the middle of 2016, the farmer group that Mr. Yasri led – Batu Badindiang – partnered with Cocoa Life. As part of the program, he and other members were taught about GAP and how to implement them. During the training, it became clear that Mr. Yasri's farm was affected by a severe disease (VSD), brought on by a lack of shade trees. With the guidance from experts, Mr. Yasri was able to identify that adding more shade trees would prevent the impact of the disease in his farm. He planted shade trees as per the guidance of Cocoa Life trainers, and as a result, saw cocoa production increase from 8kg per week in 2018 to 21.3kg per week in 2019.



## CFI PILLAR THREE



### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Empowered and inclusive communities are the foundation of our program. When community members upskill and work together on topics such as youth and gender awareness, natural resource management, productive farming techniques, financial literacy and entrepreneurship, we see that they become able to lead their own development. Financially literate community members will diversify their crops or start up a business separate to cocoa farming to ensure a steady flow of income for their family. Strong communities lead to sustainable livelihoods, land that's looked after, and empowered and productive community members.

Deforestation can't be addressed through cocoa farmers alone. We need to involve families and communities to put structures in place that protect forests. Over the last year, we have extended the reach and remit of successful projects and consistently innovated to test new approaches in order to maximize our impact.





## GHANA

**Awareness-raising on key issues is at the heart of our work in cocoa-growing communities.**

To help meet our 2022 targets, and to ensure full transparency, in 2019 we focused on raising awareness amongst the farmers and communities in four key areas:

**Preventing activities that cause or contribute to further deforestation or forest degradation in the cocoa sector**

**Promoting the effective restoration and long-term conservation of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife resource reserves, forest reserves, and unprotected off-reserve forest lands**

**Providing effective monitoring and reporting on progress on commitments and actions**

**Promoting transparency and accountability at every level**

Overall, this was a success: farmers are aware of the core purpose of Cocoa Life, and are motivated to partner with us to achieve it. They do not undertake activities that lead to deforestation, such as encroaching on national parks, and know that farm mapping can not only help them adopt GAP, but is also a core way to ensure a deforestation-free supply chain. We will continue this process as we implement more program activities this year.







### **Setting up CREMAs to support our program**

In 2019, we established two Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) to support our program in Ghana, one in the Asunafo North District (Ayum- Asuoko CREMA) and the other (the Pra-Subri CREMA) in Wassa East.

The CREMAs represent 65 communities close to forest reserves: the Ayum Forest Reserve (36 communities) and the Subri Forest Reserve (29 communities). These reserves cover an area of 71,200 ha.

In each community, members vote to become CREMA Executive Committee (CEC) members. Once the CREMA is established, objectives are set. CREMA objectives are designed to help improve the long-term sustainability of the cocoa landscape as well as local ecosystems. They do this through promoting the adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production practices and encouraging biodiversity conservation.

### **Gender awareness and youth training**

Women are a catalyst for change and are essential for cocoa-growing communities to thrive. We also train youth on cocoa-related jobs to support their income. During 2019, we organized two summits: one for women, and one for youth. The women's summit sought to further equip and empower women to take up active roles not only in the home but in their communities and their country too. They left able to create, identify and grab opportunities that come their way, including positive actions relating to forest protection and restoration. At the youth summit we displayed the wide range of professional opportunities that are available for youths, thanks to the growing number of artisanal cocoa producers. Given that reducing poverty reduces the pressure on forests, creating opportunities for young farmers is positive for forests.





## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**In 2019, more than 650 communities in our program in Côte d'Ivoire developed a Community Action Plan (CAP), which was inaugurated by the 'Conseil Regional' and the communities' local authorities.**

Thanks to these CAPs, many of the community development groups are now able to finance and carry out their action plans in seamless collaboration with these local authorities and other stakeholders. The groups have also managed to achieve independence both operationally and financially.

### **Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)**

Through our program, we work with cocoa-growing communities to develop Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) plans, which inform our activity to restore and conserve forests. To do this, we work with our supplying partner companies, partner implementer NGOs, and the REDD+ mechanism in our sourcing basins.

Based on landscape mapping findings and recommendations, we work with community leaders and farmer organizations to devise farmer-centered action plans for forest restoration and protection, with a focus on agroforestry models. We make sure that each plan is adapted to the farming and economic conditions of the target community.

To maintain engagement with the projects, we assign partner NGOs to organize regular awareness-raising events on forest protection and restoration. We also support government initiatives on landscape governance, and collaborate with or finance program impact evaluation studies with local universities and NGOs.



### **Gender-oriented activities**

We provide training on women's empowerment, on community decision-making and on improving access to alternative livelihoods for women in cocoa farming households, including support to create Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs).

In Côte d'Ivoire, more than 11,000 community members were members of VSLAs in 2019. In the areas where we are actively tackling deforestation, we are in regular contact with them to ensure that the nurseries producing the tree seedlings needed for agroforestry farms and collective reforestation are well-managed and productive.

### **Young farmer-oriented activities**

We promote entrepreneurship amongst youth in cocoa-growing communities. This involves helping them improve their use of nurseries, upskilling on how to use digital and other technologies on cocoa farms, and promoting youth participation in farmer Climate-Smart Cocoa (CSC) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training. Today, five reforestation youth brigades operate in Cocoa Life-supported CFI projects. These youth brigades are small businesses supported by NGOs and provide jobs for youth. For instance, young farmers are being remunerated for monitoring seedlings on agroforestry farms.





## COOK STOVES IN SIKABOUTOU

Sikaboutou, a community of approximately 6,000 people, was one of the first four cocoa farming communities to join Cocoa Life in Côte d'Ivoire in 2013. N'Dri N'Guessan Pierre, a 48-year-old cocoa farmer and President of Sikaboutou's Community Development Committee (CDC), tells his story:

**BEFORE COCOA LIFE PARTNERED WITH SIKABOUTOU, THERE WERE NO ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. WITH THE SUPPORT OF COCOA LIFE AND CARE INTERNATIONAL, A CDC WAS SET UP, THROUGH WHICH OUR COMMUNITY LEADERS DEVELOPED A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN (CAP). THE CAP BROUGHT COHESION AND STRUCTURE TO THE HAMLETS, AND UNITED THEM UNDER A COMMON GOAL.**

Because of the work carried out under the CAP I now proudly say: if you want to understand Cocoa Life, come to Sikaboutou. Thanks to training, sensitization and crucially an ongoing presence on the ground that has built trust daily, behaviors in the community have evolved positively and attitudes have changed. There is less gender-based violence; people trust community leadership; conflicts are better managed; and people come together to raise resources. These achievements have changed their lives.

I also cannot forget the benefits of the improved cooking stoves. Cocoa Life taught us a new technique for building stoves at no extra cost, which reduced the exposure of our mothers, women and girls to the smoke and heat of the fire, while reducing the amount of wood needed for cooking and therefore the burden of time in getting it.

The stoves greatly enhanced the preservation of our forests and the environment. These improved fireplaces that produce less smoke significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In addition, given that these stoves use less firewood, the level of human impact on our forests has also gone down. The next step in this project is for these women to be able to turn this technique into an income-generating opportunity by building stoves in other households and communities.

But beyond all these achievements, the most important thing for us has been the strengthening of social cohesion in Sikaboutou. Through the CDC, we work hand-in-hand with people from all social and ethnic groups. Our cultural diversity is our strength and charm. Thank you Cocoa Life and CARE International for helping restore the dignity of the cocoa farmers we are, while improving the living conditions in our communities.”







# INDONESIA



**In Indonesia, we empower farmers and their communities to protect and restore the forests both on- and off-farm. By the end of 2019, we had organized cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the CFI frameworks for action in five communities. And to aid understanding within the community and encourage action, we hosted a series of consultations and information-sharing sessions for cocoa farmers and communities affected by land-use changes in their areas.**

This project involved starting from scratch: taking ideas from inception to community and community leader level, supporting communities to deliver their action plans. By doing this we aimed to promote and establish active community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.

The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) is a national movement to manage the impact of climate change through community action. We have implemented ProKlim in our communities since 2019, in an effort to reduce carbon emissions (GHG).

Within communities, we also actively promote the participation of women in the community governance structure. By the end of 2019, we had recorded a participation rate of 36.6% of women across a mix of activities (including training on women's groups, VSLAs, public speaking, financial literacy, village development participation and livelihoods), as well as a rate of 6.9% youth attendance at Climate-Smart Cocoa (CSC) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training.



# LOOKING AHEAD

**Cedric van Cutsem,  
Associate Director Cocoa Life,  
Operations, Mondelez International**

**We set ambitious targets in our Cocoa & Forests Initiative action plans, driven by our commitment to protect and restore forests in the countries where our cocoa is grown.**

As this report demonstrates, we have learned a lot, made good progress and are already seeing positive changes to the land, the farmers and the communities in our program.

Looking ahead our ambition is to achieve our 2022 goals. We will focus our efforts on the following key priority areas in 2020:

- 1. Testing and learning from our approaches at pace and with rigor, using the results from our pilot programs, so we can move quickly to implementation and scaling up of our successful interventions**
- 2. Piloting new innovative interventions**
- 3. Seeking out partner organizations to scale up these interventions**

We will continue the positive work we have already begun, including traceability to first point of purchase, farm mapping, training and awareness-raising on the Forest Code, distributing seedlings and promoting access to capital. In addition to this, we will be paying particular focus to the following areas:



CFI  
PILLAR ONEFOREST  
PROTECTION &  
RESTORATION

## SCALING UP PES SCHEMES

## GHANA

Use Payment for Environmental Service (PES) and our Modified Taungya System to drive off-farm tree planting.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

We are in discussions with both governmental and industry partners to scale this up in the south-west region of Côte d'Ivoire, which will reach more beneficiaries.

## INDONESIA

From January 2020, we are launching a three-year pilot program to test a concept that combines cocoa agroforestry and PES. This project will help to ensure a high survival rate of trees thanks to proper planting techniques, training, a replanting safeguard and long-term monitoring to ensure positive ecosystem and social impact. We will use the outcome of the pilot project to inform the scale-up at national level in Indonesia in 2022.

## DEFORESTATION RISK ASSESSMENT

## GHANA &amp; INDONESIA

We are planning to roll out our deforestation risk assessment in additional origin countries in 2020.

PROMOTION OF REFORESTATION  
& RESTORATION PROGRAMS

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

We will be scaling up our pilot professional nursery project located in the Soubre department, aiming to double its capacity to 400,000 plants and build a second nursery, also with a capacity of 400,000 plants. These two professional nurseries will increase our capacity to 800,000 plants, which will be distributed in 2021 for our Agroforestry Practices and Forest Rehabilitation initiative.



## CFI PILLAR TWO



## SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

### TRAINING IN GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, SOIL FERTILITY, LAND TENURE REFORM

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#### GHANA

Scaling up of the targeted GAP project, using the results from the pilot.

#### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In line with the CFI's recommendations, communities within our program will be trained on the New Forest Code and on national policy by our NGO partners.



CFI  
PILLAR THREECOMMUNITY  
ENGAGEMENT  
AND SOCIAL  
INCLUSIONINVOLVING COCOA FARMING  
COMMUNITIES TO PUT STRUCTURES  
IN PLACE THAT PROTECT FORESTS

Cocoa Life will continue to work with communities in cocoa-growing countries to ensure the protection of natural resources is included in their Community Action Plans, as forest protection cannot be addressed by cocoa farmers alone.

SETTING UP CREMAS TO  
SUPPORT OUR PROGRAM

## GHANA

Strengthen the Ayum-Asuoko Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) and develop the Pra-Subri CREMA.

## GENDER SENSITIVE ACTION PLANS

## INDONESIA

Conducting further research into how to integrate forest protection and restoration, climate and gender more within our program, working closely globally with the Mara Partners and our local implementation partners. We will develop and establish an action plan based on those study recommendations.

We will continue to implement the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) in our communities in an effort to reduce carbon emissions (GHG).

Moving forward, we will actively organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the frameworks for action, facilitating effective information sharing and consultation, whilst involving cocoa farmers and their communities. In addition, we are supporting the establishment or continued running of community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection.



## COLLABORATION IS KEY TO LASTING CHANGE

### **A shared responsibility**

We remain committed to working in a collaborative and transparent way with the World Cocoa Foundation, IDH, governments and other industry players to conserve the land and forests for future generations.

To do this, it is not only vitally important that all parties deliver the commitments they have made publicly in their action plans, but also that they dare to innovate in new forms of partnerships to achieve our shared goals faster.

As with all our environmental projects, our technical partners rely on a network and a community base to make change happen. Thanks to our program, these autonomous development groups have been set up in an inclusive, productive manner, which will help ensure each project's progress.

### **Landscape approaches are the future**

We believe landscape approaches are the future of environmental protection in cocoa. For this reason, we have set up a consortium with seven other companies to assess and manage the Asunafo-Asutifi Hotspot Intervention Area (HIA) in Ghana.

This is a first-of-its-kind project that is seeing companies act at a pre-competitive stage to manage a geographic area. Together, we determined the scope and are currently defining the implementation structure. The WCF is coordinating the engagement, and Proforest has been selected to be convener. With the approved concept note and a confirmed financial commitment from all companies, all is set for us to conduct the landscape assessment in 2020.

We see this as an exciting and encouraging new way of engaging with our peers and with our supply chain partners. If successful, we hope the approach could be replicated across other areas not only in Ghana but also in other countries.

We look forward to sharing more exciting progress in a year from now and will continue advocating for collective actions – as no single company can solve this alone.







# APPENDIX



## APPENDIX

### Partners

We work with governments, non-government organizations, supply chain partners and communities to leverage expertise, networks and ensure effective roll-out of Cocoa Life on the ground.

#### GHANA

Abantu  
Agro Eco  
CARE  
Child Rights International  
Ghana Cocoa Board  
IDH, The Sustainable Trade Initiative  
OLAM International  
Solidaridad  
Tree Global  
Touton  
UNDP

#### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ADVANS  
Barry Callebaut  
CARE International  
Cargill  
Conseil du Café Cacao  
Earthworm  
ECOM  
Impactum  
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – REDD+ Secretariat  
Ministry of Water and Forests  
OLAM International  
Solidaridad  
STAG

#### INDONESIA

Barry Callebaut  
CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture)  
Cocoa Sustainability Partnership  
IBCSD (Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development)  
Indonesia Cocoa Trade Association/Askindo  
Indonesia Coffee and Research Institute  
Jamaris Sakato  
OLAM International  
PUPUK KALTIM  
PUR Projet  
Save The Children  
Wahana Visi Indonesia



## APPENDIX

### Cocoa Life CFI action plans and 2022 targets

OUR ACTION PLANS		TARGETS BY 2022			
COMPANY ACTION	TARGET INDICATOR (CFI)	GHANA	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	INDONESIA	TOTAL
<b>COCOA LIFE PROGRAM OVERALL</b>					
	# of communities	450	1,400	334	2,184
	# of farmers	45,000	72,000	47,600	164,600
<b>1) FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION</b>					
Avoid sourcing from protected areas	# farms mapped	60,000	96,000	47,600	203,600
	# hectares mapped	75,000	192,000	38,080	305,080
Promotion of reforestation & restoration programs (new financing mechanisms (to be specified), development of payments for environmental services (PES) schemes	# hectares of forest area restored	100	2,500	0	2,600
	# of farmers participating in PES contracts	10,000	20,000	3,000	33,000
	# native trees planted off-farm	25,000	2,500,000	234,267	2,759,267
<b>2) SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS</b>					
Provision of improved planting materials/cocoa farm habilitation	# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	12,500,000	TBD	4,118,439	16,618,439
	# of multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500,000	1,500,000	70,280	2,070,280
	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	11250	TBD	28,560	39,810
Training in Good Agricultural Practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform	# of farmers trained (coached) in GAP	45,000	72,000	47,600	164,600
Crop diversification/agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agro-forestry systems and shade-grown cocoa	# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	7,245	21,739	9,520	38,504
	# of farmers applying crop diversification	45,000	72,000	33,320	150,320
	% of farmers applying crop diversification	100%	100%	70%	
Financial inclusion	# of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	31,500	18,000	37,128	86,628
	% of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	70%	25%	78%	
<b>3) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION</b>					
Community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	450	800	30	1,280
Forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# of cocoa communities with gender and youth focused programs	100%	100%	100%	



## APPENDIX

### Cocoa Life 2019 CFI key progress data

OUR ACTION PLANS		CFI PROGRESS BY 2019
COMPANY ACTION	TARGET INDICATOR (CFI)	
		TOTAL FOR ALL
<b>COCOA LIFE PROGRAM OVERALL</b>		
	# of communities	1,972
	# of farmers	146,548
<b>1) FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION</b>		
Avoid sourcing from protected areas	# farms mapped	145,728
	# hectares mapped	242,076
Promotion of reforestation & restoration programs (new financing mechanisms (to be specified), development of payments for environmental services (PES) schemes	# hectares of forest area restored	11
	# of farmers participating in PES contracts	1,062
	# native trees planted off-farm	28,976
<b>2) SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS</b>		
Provision of improved planting materials/cocoa farm habilitation	# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	6,445,240
	# of multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	288,668
	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	12,423
Training in Good Agricultural Practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform	# of farmers trained (coached) in GAP	134,673
Crop diversification/agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agro-forestry systems and shade-grown cocoa	# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	10,743
	# of farmers applying crop diversification	81,477
	% of farmers applying crop diversification	55.60%
Financial inclusion	# of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	32,315
	% of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	22.05%
<b>3) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION</b>		
Community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	86
Forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# of cocoa communities with gender and youth focused programs	more than 460



## APPENDIX

### Cocoa Life CFI progress and 2022 targets for Ghana

GHANA							
COMMITMENT	ACTIONS	INDICATOR	2022 TARGET	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2018	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2019	BY END OF 2019	#ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS IN 2019
<b>FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION</b>							
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# farms mapped	60,000	39,484	24,316	63,800	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# hectares included in risk assessment	279,000				
2. No production and sourcing of cocoa from national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and wildlife esorce reserves, except from farms with existing legal status.	2.1 All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the Government	Yes/No	Yes				
	2.2 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	Yes/No	Yes				
3. A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted, based on level of degradation; with elimination of sourcing of cocoa in less degraded reserves (Cat.1) as of 31 December 2019; and production and sourcing for a period up to 25 years through MTS in more degraded reserves (Cat. 2).	3.1 End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019.	Yes/No	Yes				
	3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:	TBD				
4. In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS.	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	45,000	38,417	43,705	43,705	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	TBD		Yet to happen		
5. In all areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will be followed, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas as defined under GCFRP.	5.1 Join one/several HIA(s) in the cocoa-sourcing area	# HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas	Lead 1 (Asunafo North) and join others if they exist		Lead the Asunafo North HIA	1	
	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices	50%				
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering Category 1 and 2 reserves, will all be developed and publicly disclosed.	6.1 Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies	Yes/No	Yes				
	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes/No	Yes				
7. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism.	7.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	1,000,000		38,124	38,124	
	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# farmers with secure land titles	10,000		0		
8. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened.	8.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers reached at awareness events	33,750	28,813	32,779	32,779	
9. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration:	TBD			0	
		# hectares with forest protection & restoration financing	100				
		# farmers participating in PES contracts	10,000		0		
10. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in forest reserves.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry	7,245	2,500	2,500	5,000	
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm	25,000		0	0	
		# hectares of forest area restored	100		0		
10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	TBD		0			



## APPENDIX

### Cocoa Life CFI progress and 2022 targets for Ghana

GHANA							
COMMITMENT	ACTIONS	INDICATOR	2022 TARGET	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2018	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2019	BY END OF 2019	#ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS IN 2019
<b>SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMER LIVELIHOODS</b>							
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow “more cocoa on less land.”	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# million improved seedlings distributed to farmers	12,500,000	2,127,814	2,468,931	4,596,745	
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	60	117	160	160	
	11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)	# farmers trained in GAP	45,000	38,417	43,705	43,705	
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated:	11,250	1,915	2,222	4,137	
12. Develop implementation plans, including mapping of exact areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes in line with GCFRP, with the promotion of Climate Smart Cocoa and the national Climate Smart Cocoa Standard.	“12.1 Promote the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	# of farmers adopting CSC: TBD	45,000				
13. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	13.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting		Already reported 10.1			
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry	45,000	38,417	5,288	43,705	
	13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	31,500	411	1,959	2,370	
14. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers’ access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	14.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	# farmers in supply chain with a savings account		8,256	15,974	24,230	
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	31,500	8,667	17,933	26,600	
	14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product					
15. Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders.	15.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# farms mapped within direct supply chain		Already reported 1.1			
	15.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	100%		100%		
<b>SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT</b>							
16. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	16.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# communities with consultation sessions	450	450	0	450	
17. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	17.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program: TBD	450	65	0	65	
		# hectares under CBNRM	50	56,134	0	56,134	
18. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	18.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs: TBD	450	450	0		
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs: TBD	450	450	0		

TBD = to be determined, following additional inputs from Government

# APPENDIX

## Cocoa Life CFI progress and 2022 targets for Côte d'Ivoire

CÔTE D'IVOIRE							
COMMITMENT	ACTIONS	INDICATOR	2022 TARGET	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2018	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2019	BY END OF 2019	#ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS IN 2019
<b>FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION</b>							
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	# farms mapped	96,000	30,459	7,452	37,911	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment	787,500	98,332	27,592	125,924	
2. Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in national parks and reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers.	2.1 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes/No	Yes		Yes		
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government: TBD	TBD				
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods: TBD	TBD				
3. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs.	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level	100%	100%	100%		
4. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy.	4.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed: TBD	TBD				
		# hectares restored in Classified Forests: TBD	TBD				
5. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the rural domain.	5.1 Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected: TBD	TBD	N/A	11	11	
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared.	6.1 Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes/No					
	6.2 Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes/No	Yes	N/A	Yes		
7. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened.	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	# farmers reached at awareness events	72,000	N/A	-		
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes/No	Yes	N/A	No		
8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration.	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD	TBD				
		# hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	2,000	N/A	67	67	
		# farmers participating in PES contracts	20,000	500	562	1,062	
9. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry.	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	1,500,000	22,715	133,393	156,108	
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	21,739	842	4,002	4,844	
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm	2,500,000	N/A	6,969	6,969	
		# ha of forest area restored	2,500	N/A	13	13	
10. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	\$ contributed to fund: TBD	TBD				



## APPENDIX

### Cocoa Life CFI progress and 2022 targets for Côte d'Ivoire

CÔTE D'IVOIRE							
COMMITMENT	ACTIONS	INDICATOR	2022 TARGET	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2018	# THROUGH DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2019	BY END OF 2019	# ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS IN 2019
<b>SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS</b>							
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land".	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers: TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A		N/A
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings: TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A		N/A
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)	# of farmers trained in GAP	72,000	40,769	48,299	48,299	
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated: TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A		N/A
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	72,000		16,346	16,346	
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 9.1				
13. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation.	13.1 Promote farmer savings	# farmers in supply chain with a savings account	18,000	100	4,624	4,724	
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	72,000		11,361	11,361	
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product	18,000		1,058	1,058	
14. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	14.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1				
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 3.1				
<b>SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT</b>							
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# communities with consultation sessions	> 800		656	656	
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	> 800	7	14	21	
		# hectares under CBNRM	3,000		72	72	
17. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	> 800	7	7	14	
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	> 800	7	7	14	

TBD = To be determined, following additional inputs from Government



INDONESIA				
COMMITMENT	ACTIONS	TO BE DELIVERED BY 2022 *	PROGRESS 2018	PROGRESS 2019
<b>FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION</b>				
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	47,600 farms mapped/ 100%	25,801	18,216
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	20,593 ha included in deforestation risk assessment	20,593	-
2. Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers.	2.1 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	yes by 2025	not started yet	not started yet
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	100% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government by 2025	not started yet	not started yet
3. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs.	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	100% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level by 2025		96%
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared.	6.2 Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes by 2025	not started yet	start in 2019
7. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened.	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	47,600 farmers reached at awareness events	17,547	18,652
8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration.	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	3,000 farmers participating in PES contracts	not started yet	start in 2020
		70,280 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	32,560	-
9. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry.	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	9520 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	422.86	476.00
		234,267 native trees planted off-farm	21,707	300
10. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund		n/a	n/a
<b>SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS</b>				
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land".	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	4,118,439 improved seedlings distributed to farmers	1,483,439	365,056
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	114 of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	81	29
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)	47,600 of farmers trained in GAP	37,654	5,015
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	28,560 of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	1,854	6,432
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	47,600 farmers applying crop diversification		21,426
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	70,280 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	32,560	-
13. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation.	13.1 Promote farmer savings	37,128 farmers in supply chain with a savings account	15,095	10,126
		37,128 farmers participating in VSLA groups	15,095	10,126
14. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	14.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	47,600 farms mapped within direct supply chain	25,801	18,216
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	100% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point by 2025	not started yet	96%
<b>SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT</b>				
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	30 communities with consultation sessions	not started yet	5
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	30 of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	not started yet	-
		# hectares under CBNRM TBD	not started yet	TBD
17. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	30% of women members in community governance structures	36.6%	36.6%
		7% of youth attending ongoing CSC/GAP training	4.7%	2.2%

TBD = To be determined, following additional inputs from Government, \* unless otherwise indicated



## APPENDIX

### Glossary

#### **Cocoa Life's strategy is to protect forests and help farmers and cocoa-farming communities become more resilient.**

Cocoa Life is protecting the environment and ecosystems where cocoa is grown. We provide training in sustainable practices to increase productivity, protect forests, and make our communities more resilient to climate change. Cocoa Life has a three-pillared approach to forest protection and reforestation: **Protect, Produce, People**. These pillars are closely aligned with the CFI's pillars of **Forest Protection and Restoration, Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods, and Social Inclusion and Community Engagement**.

#### **The three pillars of our approach:**

##### **Pillar 1: Forest protection and restoration / Protect –**

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. For Cocoa Life this includes mapping Cocoa Life registered farms to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land, and taking action to tackle deforestation and the promotion of approaches to restore and conserve forest land near cocoa-growing communities. Mapping has been institutionalised within Cocoa Life and seeks to ensure that Mondelez International will not source cocoa beans from farms located in the forest.

##### **Pillar 2: Sustainable agricultural production and farmers' livelihoods / Produce –**

The next critical priority is sustainable production of cocoa and increased farmer incomes, such as promoting crop diversification and financial inclusion. This enables farmers to be more resilient to the impact of climate change. Cocoa Life aims to help farmers grow more cocoa on less land by encouraging and incentivizing agroforestry practices and intensification (activities to improve farmers' productivity and ultimately income). Producing the same volume of cocoa from less land will leave farmers room for crop diversification, and stop farm expansion into protected areas. However, we know farmers need higher income and incentives to adopt these practices.

##### **Pillar 3: Community engagement and social inclusion**

**/ People –** The final area of focus is strong community engagement and social inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth. At Cocoa Life we believe communities should own and drive actions to become more resilient and adapt to climate change and through experience have found women to be a catalyst for environmental protection within their communities.

## APPENDIX

### Glossary

**Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)** – A collective group of companies, industry and governments to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

**Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)** – These are plans developed with the cocoa-growing communities in partnership with Cocoa Life to determine forest restoration and conservation actions.

**Community Action Plans (CAPs)** – These plans are developed and implemented by the communities to ensure their development socially, economically and environmentally. Communities determine their community development actions – including forest protection and restoration – to encourage ownership and because communities are better placed to effectively protect and restore degraded forests if they have a decision-making role.

**Community Development Committees (CODEC)** – These are established through facilitation by Cocoa Life to ensure that CAPs are “owned” by the community. These committees are formed by elected members, representing all groups of the community. The CODEC can be seen as the platform in community and representing the community with which stakeholders will interact.

**Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)** – CREMAs are an institutionalized form of CBNRM in Ghana that utilizes community-based decision making for landscape-level planning and benefit-sharing at the local and regional levels for a defined area of land. Developing and managing CREMAs falls under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission.

**Crop diversification** – growing a variety of crops on a farm and also off-farm, not just one. This expands production related activities and also reduces risk to farmers by allowing them to spread their income-generation over multiple crops.

**Economic / shade trees** – Shade trees are an important part of sustainable cocoa farming; they safeguard cocoa against too much sunshine and heat with a positive influence on long term productivity, help safeguard biodiversity, and can provide additional income for farmers.

**Farm mapping** - Farm mapping is usually done by people walking around the farm with a GPS device to delimit the boarders. It helps us understand farm sizes and locations. Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced allows prevention of farms expanding into the forest.

**Frameworks for Action** – CFI’s landmark agreements to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

**Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** – Cocoa Life farmers receive training in good agricultural practices - yield-enhancing farming methods and facilitating access to inputs such as improved planting material and fertilizers.

**Inputs** – Fertilizers, agro chemicals and tools for farm work that are crucial to a healthy cocoa farm.

**PES** – Payments for Environmental Services – economic incentives offered to farmers for adopting agreed agroforestry practices but also forest protection and reforestation.

**Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs)** – A flagship activity of Cocoa Life, their purpose is to encourage savings and access loans for cocoa farmers. Members of a VSLA make small, regular monetary contributions to a shared pool, from which they may each take out low-interest loans. At the end of a one-year cycle, the sum of the pool is shared out among members based on contributions made, and a new contribution cycle begins.



